

## A RE-DESCRIPTION OF TRICHOLOMA PRAEMAGNUM, A FAIRY-RING MUSHROOM

BY L. O. OVERHOLTS

While collecting fleshy fungi in the vicinity of the mountain laboratory of the University of Colorado (located at Tolland, Colorado) in 1912, Dr. Francis Ramaley called the writer's attention to a fairy-ring mushroom\* that at certain seasons of the year is quite abundant in that vicinity and at other nearby places. The fungus was later identified as *Tricholoma praemagnum*



FIG. 3. Young specimen of *Tricholoma praemagnum*.

Murrill. Specimens of one collection were sent to Dr. Murrill for comparison with the types and he verified the determination.

However, certain discrepancies apparently exist in the original description† and the species is here redescribed from abundant field notes and observations made in 1912 and 1913. The lo-

\* See Ramaley, Francis. Mushroom fairy rings of *Tricholoma praemagnum* (in this issue of TORREYA).

† North American Flora, 10: 1, 12. 1914.

calities listed for the fungus are those at which the fairy rings have been observed by Dr. Ramaley.

TRICHOLOMA PRAEMAGNUM Murrill, *Mycologia*, 6: 269. 1914  
*Melanoleuca praemagna* Murrill, *North American Flora*, 10: 1,  
 12. 1914.

Pileus 5–20 cm. broad, hemispheric when young, then broadly convex and in age fully expanded, white or gray, more or less yellowish when dry, smooth at first but often much areolate and sometimes with pyramidal warts in age, glabrous, dry; margin



FIG. 4. *Tricholoma praemagnum*. View of upper surface of pileus showing areolate and furrowed condition of old specimens.

even, incurved, tomentose when young; flesh firm, 1–3 cm. thick at the center, pure white, taste none or slightly disagreeable; gills at first adnate or somewhat sinuate, becoming rounded behind and often free with age, close or medium close, 4–7 mm. broad, unequal, sometimes forking, white or whitish, tileul-buff\* in age or on drying; stem central, usually enlarged at the base, white or gray, more or less fibrillose or fibrillose-scaly,

firm and solid, 3-7 cm. long, 2.5-5 cm. thick; spores tileul-buff\* or pale pinkish buff\* in mass, ellipsoid, smooth, 6-8  $\times$  4.5-5 microns; cystidia none.

Collected on the ground in dry grassland at Tolland, Eldora, Sulphide, Nederland, Rollinsville, Plainview, Pine Glade, Pactolus, and Crescent, Colorado. Alt. 6,000-9,000 ft. June to September. Edible.

The plant is easily recognized by its size, firmness, and the habit of forming fairy rings.\* It is worthy of note that the spores from these specimens are not pure white in mass as stated in the original description.

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## A NEW HYBRID CAREX FROM THE MIDDLE WESTERN STATES

BY IRA W. CLOKEY

While collecting specimens of *Carex impressa* (Wright) Mackenzie in Macon Co., Illinois, in 1915, a clump of a peculiar form of *Carex* was found. On investigation these plants were found to combine characteristics of both *Carex impressa* (Wright) Mackenzie and *Carex lanuginosa* Michx. Owing to this combination of characteristics and to the almost sterile condition of the plants the hybrid origin was indicated. The plants seemed to propagate entirely by numerous very tough rootstocks that were 4-6 inches under ground. Mr. K. K. Mackenzie kindly examined specimens and description of these plants and found them to be an exact match for three specimens from Indiana which he had described but never published. Mr. Mackenzie had reached the same conclusion as to the hybrid origin and had selected the same parents.

✓ *Carex impressa* (Wright) Mackenzie  $\times$  *Carex lanuginosa* Michx.  
hyb. nov.

Grows in small clumps from a stout rootstock; the fertile culms from 5-8 dm. tall, stout, erect, sharply angled, smooth or minutely rough on the angles above. Leaves 4-7 mm. wide, flat

\* Ridgway, Robert. Color standards and color nomenclature. 1912.